

# THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VII.

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No. 48.

## THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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Plain death notices, free. Obituary  
remarks in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry,  
\$4 per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced  
Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and  
Congress streets.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:  
W. N. Kelly, newdealer at Prescott, has  
the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to  
receive and remit for money due us.  
L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants'  
Exchange, is our authorized Agent in San  
Francisco.

James Abegg, Phoenix.  
F. J. H. Pierson, Wickenburg.  
Julius E. Levy, Las Cruces.  
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TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

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DENTIST,  
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CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.  
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,  
Tucson, Arizona.  
50-47

JAMES ABEGG,  
MAIN STREET, YUMA, ARIZONA.  
News Depot, Book and Cigar Store, Con-  
fectionery and Family Goods.

H. N. ALEXANDER,  
YUMA, ARIZONA.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Will practice in all Courts in this Territory

FARLEY & POMROY,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.  
Tucson, Arizona.  
Notaries Public. Office United States  
District Attorney. Office on Congress  
street.

H. B. SUMMERS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FLORENCE, ARIZONA.  
Practices in all the Courts of the Terri-  
tory and gives special attention to cases  
before the U. S. Land office.

W. S. EDWARDS,  
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.  
United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor.  
Special attention given to locations un-  
der the Desert Land Act, and obtaining  
patents to mining property.

JOHN L. HARRIS,  
[Late Chief Clerk Surveyor Gen'l's Office].  
U. S. DEPUTY SURVEYOR.  
Agricultural, Mineral and Private Land  
Claims Surveyed.  
Tucson, Arizona.

DR. J. M. JANCOSO,  
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.  
Tucson, Arizona.  
Special attention given to diseases of  
Eyes and Ears and Protrusion of the  
Office on North side Church Plaza.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.,  
CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.  
TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
Will resume the practice of his profession  
Thursday, July 1. Will give attention by  
preference to diseases of women and chil-  
dren.  
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and  
evening.

BRIGGS GOODRICH, B. H. HEREFORD,  
DEPT. ATTY PIMA CO. Notary Public.  
HEREFORD & GOODRICH,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.  
TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
Will practice in all the Courts of the  
Territory. July 7

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.  
Special assistance given in obtaining pa-  
tents for Mining and Preemption claims,  
and also title to land under the Desert  
Land and Timber culture laws.  
Office north side Congress street, Tucson  
Arizona.

JAMES H. MANDEVILLE,  
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
REFERENCES:—Hon. Stephen J. Field,  
Justice of the United States Supreme  
Court. Hon. Solomon Heydenfeldt, late  
Justice of the Supreme Court of California.  
Hon. John H. Mitchell, United  
States Senator, Oregon.

J. P. HOYT, A. P. K. SAFFORD,  
HOYT & SAFFORD,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.  
Tucson, Arizona.  
Will practice in Civil Cases in all the  
courts of the Territory.  
Special attention will be given to cases  
in the Supreme Court.  
Tucson, Arizona, November 1, 1876. 5-

J. M. BERGER,  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,  
Congress Street, opposite L. M. Jacobs &  
Co.'s Store.  
Tucson, Arizona.

Having purchased all the tools, imple-  
ments, merchandise, etc., pertaining to  
the Watchmaking and Jewelry depart-  
ment of Messrs. Davis & Nelson of Tuc-  
son, I am now MORE THAN EVER  
prepared to do all kinds of work in my  
line, and at reasonable prices, and war-  
ranted for one year.

A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches  
and Jewelry always on hand for sale,  
Patrons respectfully solicited.  
September 20.

BABBIT METAL FOR SALE AT THE  
CITIZEN'S OFFICE.

## The Old School Book.

On the old school book, in its rusty nook,  
With a tearful eye I gaze;  
Come down, old friend, for an hour we'll  
spend  
In talking of bygone days.  
I gaze once more, as in days of yore,  
On the task that vexed the brain;  
The lesson done, the victory won,  
And I feel I'm a child again.  
And I seem to stand with a youthful band  
In the old house on the green;  
I hear the fun ere the school began,  
And I join in the glad scene.  
I take my place with a sober face,  
O'er the well carved desk I bend,  
And hourly pour o'er the antique lore  
Of thy wonderful page, old friend.  
Then our cares were few, and our friends  
were true,  
And our griefs were rare and light;  
The world was naught (so we fondly  
thought)  
But a region of pure delight.  
But time has sped, and our path has led  
Through a dark and tearful scene;  
And passed away are the good and gay,  
Like the old house on the green.  
But we'll sing no more of the days of yore,  
For the tear dimms the eye;  
Sleep on, old book, in the dusty nook,  
As in years that have glided by.  
No guilt we trace in thy honest face,  
But a mine of gold within  
Enriched the youth, as they sought for  
truth,  
In the old house on the green.

## Yuma Items.

From the Sentinel of July 21:  
Lige Bettis has sold the Pochoutas  
claim in Castle Dome district for \$1125.  
Four hundred head of cattle ar-  
rived by rail last week, shipped by va-  
rious parties near Anaheim, Califor-  
nia, and destined for points in the in-  
terior.  
Hood's party of Southern Pacific  
railroad engineers is on its way down  
the Gila, and has got as far as the vi-  
cinity of Mohawk. They ran lines up  
the Gila valley and beyond the Mari-  
copa divide. They are now running  
a line over the mesa.  
A 30-barrel water tank, on wheels,  
has been built at Yuma this week, for  
hauling water from the Gila river out  
to Happy Camp, the new station out  
on the Maricopa desert.  
The quartermaster's station at El-  
renberg has been discontinued, and  
the office there ordered to transfer lian-  
self and property to Mohave. The  
two companies of Indian scouts are  
reduced to a maximum of twenty men  
each. A company of the Twelfth in-  
fantry got here Sunday, under Captain  
Dove and Lieut. Wood.  
Prisoners in the Territorial Prison  
at Yuma: Wm. Hall, murder, life;  
Daniel Cannon, murder, 31 years;  
George Bundy, perjury, 3 years; John  
Hoover, perjury and grand larceny,  
five years; John Ryan, robbery, five  
years; Jose Cordova, grand larceny, 1  
year; Geo. Volmer, grand larceny, 6  
years; William Leary, grand larceny,  
3 years; R. E. Johnson, burglary, 1  
year; Jesus Portillo, grand larceny, 2  
years; Jesus Frias, assault with deadly  
weapon, 1 year.  
Some white men made an effort to  
rob the church on the night of the 17th.  
Plans for the railway bridge have  
been received and orders given to at-  
once go ahead with the building, and  
six to eight weeks will be required to  
complete it. There will be five spans  
of eighty feet each, seventy-four feet  
six inches in the clear, and a draw of  
ninety-three and one half feet, making  
total length nearly five hundred feet.

## Sonora Affairs.

We have Guaymas dates to the 13th.  
The State legislature met at Ures July  
1. It at once declared Gen. Mariscal  
the constitutional governor by a vote  
of 113 for him and 76 for Serna. Gov.  
Merical was duly inaugurated July 4.  
Gen. Epitacio Huerto, appointed by  
Diaz military commander and pro-  
visional Governor of Sonora, had not  
arrived, but when he does, it is expect-  
ed he will only exercise his military  
authority and command the federal  
troops in the State. It is probable  
that L. A. Mejia is elected first Senator  
of Sonora to the Mexican Congress.  
The district of Alamos will decide it,  
and that is not fully heard from. L. A.  
Mejia is a son of Gen. I. Mejia, Lerdo's  
minister of war.

The federal inspector of custom  
houses on the Pacific, received on the  
12th, a communication from the min-  
ister of the treasury at the City of Mexico,  
saying that to avoid suspension of the  
coast steamer trips touching at Maz-  
atlan, La Paz and Guaymas, the Presi-  
dent of the steamship company should  
prepare a proposal for subsidy and  
forward to the City of Mexico, and the  
government would grant it. It is ex-  
pected that \$2500 will be paid for each  
trip made once in thirty-five days.  
Gov. Mariscal is enthusiastically in  
favor of establishing a telegraph line  
from Guaymas to Tucson via Hermo-  
sillo and Ures.

The 13th was the anniversary of  
the whipping of the French filibusters in  
Guaymas under Count Rousset de  
Boulbon in 1854, and the day was cel-  
ebrated by firing a salute of twenty-  
one guns at sunrise, noon and sunset,  
and illumination of the Plaza.

The New York Mining Record says  
that near neighborhood with silver  
mines in the hills of the Salt River  
Valley of Arizona, a bed of anthracite  
coal, apparently of extent, has been  
recently discovered. As exposed, the  
mass is 120 feet wide and a mile in  
length. A small shaft 7 feet deep has  
been sunk, and coal taken out which  
burns freely.

## Desert Land Entries.

We find the following dispatch in our  
exchanges:  
WASHINGTON, July 15.—No estimate  
has been made at its full magnitude  
the land deal under the Desert law.  
The following figures, taken from the  
books of the land office here, show  
what a principlality has been seized.  
The returns of the number of acres  
come down to the end of May.  
Visalia Land Office—March, 4,713.  
92, April, 71,072.08; May, 23,750.42.  
Los Angeles Land Office—April, 1,  
520; May, 38,946.65.  
Sunsanville Land Office—April, 3,877.  
23; May, 5,992.23.  
Independence Land office—April,  
2,759.20; May, 1,644.31.  
Totals Visalia, 98,984.37; Los Ange-  
les, 40,466.65; Sunsanville, 8,969.95; In-  
dependence, 4,495.69—Grand total, 152,  
724.47.

Inquiry at the land office here shows  
that while the Desert land Act extends  
over the whole Pacific coast, the only  
State within which entries have been  
made under it is California. There  
the reports from the different Land  
Offices are almost entirely made up of  
the bulky bundles containing the re-  
cords of the entries. In a recent con-  
versation, Land Commissioner Wil-  
liamson laid great stress upon the fact  
that no title passed under the first entry  
under this law. An opportunity was  
consequently afforded during penden-  
cy to vacate the title by producing  
evidence that the land was not within  
the act, had not been irrigated, or had  
been taken fraudulently. Upon its  
face, the fact that the same witnesses  
had sworn to the desert character of a  
number of tracts was not, in his opin-  
ion, sufficient to make an investigation  
necessary; but if he found that this  
course had been extensively pursued,  
or pursued under circumstances of a  
suspicious character, he should push  
an inquiry into all the circumstances  
attendant upon the entry. To carry on  
such an investigation the land office  
had ample time, and Williamson laid  
renewed stress upon the safeguard  
which this probationary term offered.  
As the rule of the land office, however,  
is that no one can dispute an entry  
but one who proposes himself to en-  
ter the land, the grabbers appear to be  
practically secure unless their land is  
actually wanted by somebody else.

If the above dispatch means that in  
California alone on the Pacific coast  
desert land entries have been made, it  
is wide of the truth. At the Florence  
office alone, over 40,000 acres have been  
entered.

As to the entry of land under this  
law being a steal, it is simple nonsense,  
and judged by the Commissioner's de-  
clarations, all who finally get titles to  
lands under the law, will honestly  
earn them. Congress has for many  
years given the swamp and overflowed  
lands to the States, because of the cost  
of reclamation being beyond the means  
of ordinary settlers. The law giving  
away these lands, has been greatly  
abused, yet no cry has come up from  
the "o'er gule," denouncing the abuse  
or law as a steal. The desert land is  
not given away, but sold under the  
present law at the same price (\$1.25  
per acre) as was the rich lands of the  
country east of the Missouri river;  
and yet there would be more reason  
and justice in Congress giving away  
the dry lands which require great labor  
and expense to reclaim, than in giving  
away the rich swamp and overflowed  
lands which in many parts of the old  
States are now among the most valu-  
able. We venture the opinion that if  
those who call the entry of lands under  
the Desert act, a steal, were offered  
much or little of the land for nothing  
with the condition that before receiv-  
ing title, they must reclaim it by put-  
ting water upon and cultivating it,  
they would not accept the gift, or if  
they did accept it, they would never  
comply with the very important con-  
dition required and therefore never get  
title. We presume instances of abuse  
of this law will occur, and so they  
have under the beneficent homestead  
and preemption laws. Commissioner  
Williamson seems determined that the  
law shall be strictly and honestly en-  
forced, and if so done, there never was  
a more wholesome land law put upon  
the statute book than this same desert  
land law.

## Unexpended Balance of Indian Treaty Appropriations.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Attorney Gen-  
eral Devens has given an opinion re-  
versing the ruling made by Sherman, that  
the unexpended balances of the ap-  
propriations for carrying out the trea-  
ties with the Indians should be cov-  
ered into the Treasury at the end of two  
years. The Attorney General decides  
that the Indian treaties are contracts,  
and that appropriations for carrying  
them into effect are therefore excepted  
from the operations of the act of June  
30, 1874, providing that the unex-  
pended balances remaining for two years  
shall be covered into the Treasury.  
He holds that such balances remain  
available for carrying out existing  
treaties.

Austin Reveille: The weather was  
so hot to-day that a member of the  
Suzerain Lyric club was actually in-  
duced to take a glass of ice water.  
This revolutionary act was performed  
in secret, so as not to set a bad exam-  
ple to the other members. This viola-  
tion of the rule of the club against  
members indulging in the use of wa-  
ter, either internally or externally, will  
be investigated at the next regular  
meeting.

## Bananas in Arizona.

Dr. F. H. Goodwin talks of turning  
his farm near Tucson into a fruit farm  
or at least most of it. He thinks of  
trying, among other fruits, to grow the  
banana, but is in doubt as to what va-  
riety and the character of culture re-  
quired. Perhaps others in Arizona are  
contemplating the same step with the  
same doubts as to the kind and cul-  
ture. For the information of all con-  
cerned, we give extracts from a paper  
recently read before the session of  
the Southern Horticultural Society  
in Los Angeles, by the Rev. H. H. Mes-  
senger of Orange, Los Angeles county:  
We have had so little experience in  
banana culture that a correct opinion  
can hardly be formed concerning it.  
Having myself grown them in a tropical  
climate, where all one has to do is to  
stick a sucker into the ground, from two  
to six inches deep, then simply wait  
ten to twelve months to pull the fruit,  
I did not know just what they wanted  
here.

Neither did I understand concerning  
the varieties, and the acclimatization  
of the fruit. Hence I began experiment-  
ing with Panama and Sandwich Island  
bananas, which grew till frost came,  
then died. With those from the Islands  
I did succeed in raising about twenty  
spikes of fruit. I always left the plants  
exposed to the weather, for I conceived  
that nothing would pay if it had to be  
housed part of the year.

With the Florida banana I have now  
sufficient experience to believe it to be  
a handsome success, each plant pro-  
ducing from thirty to seventy bananas  
a month. I will state the manner of cultiva-  
tion, and what may confidently be expected  
as to the result. Plant the bulb eight  
or ten inches deep, eight feet apart.  
This will give 681 plants to the acre.  
Irrigate and cultivate well. In a year  
from planting the sucker or bulb first  
planted will be, likely, six feet high,  
with three or four suckers from the  
root. A new plant makes its appear-  
ance from the root every two or three  
months. During warm weather, sooner;  
during the coldest weather, taking  
a longer time; that is, perhaps none  
may appear during the three coldest  
months. But by the end of two years  
from planting, fruit may be gathered  
from the parent stock, and five or six  
suckers coming in on the same hill,  
two or three of which should be re-  
moved. About three growing at a time  
is considered best. From this time on,  
one bunch of fruit may be confidently  
expected each year.

The clusters of fruit will be accord-  
ing to the irrigation and cultivation.  
With the best care from 50 to 100 can  
be taken from a plant; with less care  
perhaps from 12 to 30. My firm be-  
lief is that with irrigating once a month  
for eight months in the year, by the  
end of the second year and every year  
thereafter, a bunch worth \$1 can be  
taken from each plant or hill of the  
land planted, or \$681 to the acre, and  
in some localities twice this.

Bulbs are expensive now, as the  
freight from Florida is so great. Mine  
cost me \$1.40 each. Many dried out  
or rotted on the long journey, so there  
was only a black mass, with perhaps a  
crack where the white germ would be  
seen inside. The whole bulb is about  
the size of a good sized onion. Fresh  
and vigorous bulbs obtained here will  
come on lively. I planted one on the  
24th of May, leaving the tip just at the  
top of the ground, which is now three  
inches high. One by the best of care, to see if I can  
get 150 bananas in one bunch from it.  
It is plain to be seen that where the  
frost is not severe enough to injure the  
fruit, banana raising will be very prof-  
itable. But here is where the doubt  
will come into the minds of people  
living in different localities. To all  
living where but little ice is formed, I  
can say, there is little fear, as the Flor-  
ida banana will stand quite heavy frosts  
and still fruit.

I think I could pick out 100,000 acres  
in Los Angeles county quite well  
adapted to the growth of this variety,  
and nearly every one has some shelter-  
ed places on the south and west side of  
buildings, where they could raise a few  
plants to great advantage. And even  
if they had to wrap them up with old  
cloths or blankets for the coldest pe-  
riod, they could thus save them, as they  
draw up a great quantity of warm  
moisture from the ground, which, cir-  
culating within, would keep so there  
when wrapped up from freezing. The  
other leaves may be all cut off by the  
frost; but when the warm sun such as  
we have in this county, soon after, they  
send out new leaves and keep on grow-  
ing. They have no seed and are propa-  
gated only from the suckers.

I should here state that this Florida  
banana is the only variety which will  
stand the frosts of this country. The  
others grow during the summer; but,  
not having time to fruit during the  
warm weather, die down in the winter.  
I think, after ten or twelve years, the  
Chinese Dwarf will become acclimated  
here, and will then be very valuable.

## San Diego County.

County Assessor Burroughs has just  
forwarded his returns for 1876 to the  
Surveyor-General of California. The  
total population of the county is re-  
turned as 13,378; total number of regis-  
tered voters, 2,480. The total assessed  
value of property in the county is  
\$4,061,739. In the country is the  
fact that this has been the worst season  
known in Southern California for years,  
these statistics are certainly encourag-  
ing. We have gained both in popula-  
tion and property valuation, and al-  
though the gains are small, yet to have  
the growth of San Diego for more  
than eight years—from the first few  
buildings on the edge of the bay, when  
the total population of the county was  
less than 2,000, to the present time,—  
and the progress has been constant;  
there has been no retrogression. And  
it is certain that no community in Cal-  
ifornia has advanced in the face of  
greater opposition. The malicious and  
never-ending misrepresentations of San  
Diego in the upper part of the State,  
have been really extraordinary.—Union,  
July 13.

## The Business Outlook.

It sometimes does people good to con-  
sider how business is in other than  
their own locality. R. G. Dun & Co.,  
the famous mercantile agency which  
keeps posted on the financial standing  
of all business men in the United  
States and Canada, including those of  
Tucson, have recently issued their cir-  
cular for the quarter ending June 30,  
and it says little improvement is shown  
over the same period in 1876; during  
the quarter just closed, there were more  
failures than the aggregate of liabilities  
was less than in the corresponding  
period in 1876. This would indicate  
harder times among the firms and men  
doing a small business and somewhat  
better with large dealers. The cir-  
cular, however, says all conditions ap-  
pear to favor better times, their return  
seems some fatal barrier to their return.  
Considering the high authority of R.  
G. Dun & Co., the following from  
their late circular, will surprise many  
who have been led to believe govern-  
ment or the currency is responsible  
for business depression:

That no particular line of govern-  
ment policy is chargeable with this  
condition is evident from the fact that  
other nations, with a gold basis, low  
tariff, and not chargeable with public  
or private extravagance, are suffering  
to even a greater extent than we are;  
while they have not the compensating  
advantages and prospects of this na-  
tion. The most encouraging aspect is  
the excellent crop prospects through-  
out the country.

## Silver King.

The mill was started up on the 9th.  
A telegram of the 13th says: "Mill  
running like a charm on sixty pounds  
of steam. Ninety drops per minute,  
crushing fifteen tons every twenty-four  
hours through a number sixty screen.  
Ore so rich that one ton will only  
work five tons per day." The concentra-  
tor works well, as may be seen from  
following assays on trial of lower grade  
ore concentrated from ten tons down  
to one. Ore before milling assayed  
\$18.49; concentrations, \$1296; tail-  
ings, \$17.28. The loss in the tailings,  
which are saved for future reduction,  
is about 12 1/2 per cent of the value of  
the ore is saved by the concentrator,  
which is still working under some  
disadvantages. So far the process has  
proved a perfect success.

We take the above from The Sen-  
tinel. The concentrator used is, we  
believe, Frue's, a pamphlet describing  
it having been received from Col. J.  
M. Barney. Mining men should make  
a note of this, for if ore worth \$135  
can be concentrated by it to \$1300, sav-  
ing 87 1/2 per cent of the assay value, it  
is a most important machine. Ores that  
will not pay to ship in their original  
form, can be concentrated so as to make  
shipment a trifling expense.

## Last Week's Storm.

Last Thursday's storm at Tucson will  
long be remembered because of its force  
and destructiveness. On Tuesday of  
the same week, a storm of hail and  
torrents of rain occurred in New York  
and New Jersey. In the vicinity of  
New York city, half a dozen people  
were killed by lightning, many build-  
ings unroofed or burned and crops  
destroyed. At North Bergen, N. J.,  
Mrs. Landow and baby were killed and  
also Frederick Muller. In Columbia  
and Dutchess counties, New York, a  
tornado did great damage. So far as  
heard from in and about Tucson, no  
human life was lost by the storm, but  
we hear of many chickens, small ani-  
mals and birds having been so beaten  
by the hail as to either die then or  
soon after.

## Sheep Dying in New Mexico.

Don Evangelista Chaves informs us  
that 400 have died from the extreme  
heat during the past week. The deaths  
were most frequent when the sheep  
were herded in the deep cañon on the  
western side of the San Diego moun-  
tain; when driven out on the open  
plain they could get fresh air and the  
deaths ceased. He states that the sheep  
when attacked would lie down and  
panting as if suffocating and die in  
a few minutes. An examination of  
some that had died in this manner  
showed that the kidneys were filled  
with coagulated blood. Can any of  
our readers furnish us with information  
that will explain the cause?—Mesilla  
Independent, July 14.

THE SAN FRANCISCO Post of July 14,  
says the railway company is very an-  
xious to control Arizona trade and  
that for the past few days a number  
of prominent Arizona gentlemen, in-  
cluding Governor Safford, have been  
in consultation with the railroad of-  
ficials, and J. C. Stubbs, the General  
Freight agent, is at present in the East,  
an important part of his mission being  
the making of arrangements with  
Eastern companies as to through  
freights to Arizona. He is expected  
back in about four weeks, when definite  
conclusions will be arrived at.

COOKED snails, it is said, possess  
the power of restoring tone to the  
coating of the stomach when badly  
injured by strong drink. The sale of  
snails is a source of much profit to the  
peasants of Tivoli, near Roman, Italy,  
and flavor is said to be more delicious  
than that of oysters.

## The Aztec Mine.

Extracts from the Manager's last  
semi-monthly report:  
The work on the cut has been push-  
ed ahead. We are in now seventy-  
eight feet, about forty feet only three  
feet deep; the other thirty-eight feet is  
driven in from the start on a level and  
is now eight feet deep in the face.  
Width of cut, eight feet. Will drive  
on the level the whole eighty feet and  
attain a depth of about seventeen  
feet at the north end. This north end  
stops immediately at the apex of the  
highest croppings. The vein appar-  
ently is pitching south. Streaks of  
black manganese and iron ore are com-  
ing in abundantly, showing some min-  
eral. The whole cut is in vein matter.  
For the immense size of the vein and  
the necessary amount of work to pros-  
pect it, the Superintendent is well sat-  
isfied and says everything looks as  
flattering as could be expected. Some  
two weeks more will be required to  
finish the cut, and if the mineral comes  
in as fast as it has in the last week, we  
will be able to show a good body of  
ore before commencing to sink, a con-  
dition much better than we anticipated.  
Mr. Davis is of the opinion that at a  
depth of fifty or sixty feet, we will  
show a large body of ore.

Since my last report, two men have  
been sinking an irregular shaped pros-  
pect hole on the northern portion of  
your property. The vein carries metal  
from the top—down now eight feet; in  
the bottom we have four feet five in-  
ches solid mineral. I have sent you  
twelve pounds taken from all parts of  
the vein. A shaft is sunk on the south  
wall. The width of the vein I cannot  
tell exactly. The croppings indicate  
twelve to eighteen feet. The men will  
go on exploiting. An open cut will  
be driven across the vein intersecting  
the shaft. Formation, granite and  
porphyry—vein matter porphyry, with  
every evidence of a true fissure. Can  
take out fifty tons of the kind of ore  
sent you from what we see in the shaft.  
We have no mode of ascertaining its  
value as yet. We know there is plenty  
of it here, and in a few weeks more,  
when we will have the cut fully opened  
and commence sinking on the 80-foot  
vein, we will be able to keep a ten-stamp  
mill running day and night.

It is impracticable at the present to  
put on more men. As soon as we get  
our roads in good condition and our  
houses finished so we can care for and  
feed men, we will push work fast  
enough to suit you. Our lumber is all  
contracted for.

I have carefully looked over the old  
road made by the United States some  
years ago to the Sonora valley. With  
an outlay of \$3000, I can put this road  
in good order, so two yoke of oxen can  
haul three tons of ore daily from the  
mine to the valley. It is six and a half  
miles from the Aztec property to the  
Sonora creek. About the facilities of  
offered by this stream, I have already  
written you. Grass in abundance cov-  
ers every part of ground along the road  
and the situation of everything is ad-  
mirable.

Each share of stock in the Aztec  
Gold and Silver Mining Company, I  
consider to-day worth five dollars. A  
few months more work when we get  
into a complete system and working  
order, will prove it. Our working cap-  
ital will be amply sufficient for all  
necessary reduction works, and in  
twelve months' time, with a moderate  
success, we will be able to pay divi-  
dends.

ITEMS from Silver City Herald, July  
21:  
Illinois emigrants from Chicago to  
San Pedro, left Fleming's on Tuesday  
—7 wagons.

Rev. J. M. Leclerc left Wednesday  
for Tucson on business connected with  
his church.

We have heard that the work on  
Copper mines of Messrs. Lesinsky &  
Co. will not be stopped.  
I. N. Cohen went last week to Clif-  
ton and from there, has gone with Mor-  
ris Lesinsky to Globe City.

I. N. Cohen & Co. shipped 10,597  
pounds of pig copper. Have in store  
71,937 pounds.

B. Weiss shipped 18,000 pounds cop-  
per to Las Cruces, and 8,000 pounds  
to Clifton.

The Grand Jury has just closed a  
session, and in the report this para-  
graph occurs: But of late we have  
discovered a class of citizens more to  
be dreaded than the merciless savage;  
who live by plundering people, and  
who, in order to accomplish their un-  
lawful purposes do not hesitate to shed  
the blood of those who disapprove and  
censure their acts.

## Effect of Irrigation on Onions.

From the San Francisco Rural Press:  
We lately had an inquiry on growing  
onions by irrigation and asked our  
readers for experience on this point.  
We note that Mr. Burke, of Los Ange-  
les county, gives the Express the result  
of an experiment which he made in  
1854. He had planted out a bed of  
onions which were growing very well.  
But it came to his turn to have water  
from the ditch, and he thought he  
would irrigate his onion bed. It so  
happened, however, that the water  
gave out when he had irrigated one-  
half the bed. No more water was  
needed. The onions that had been irri-  
gated grew poorly, while those that  
had escaped the flood came out very  
fine. They were larger by half than  
the irrigated ones, and better in flavor.  
Mr. Burke is fixed in the belief that  
land possessing sub moisture is injured  
by surface irrigation.

## JUST RECEIVED!

A fine lot of

## DELICACIES

In Excellent Condition

—at the—

## PARK BREWERY DEPOT,

LEVIN & BRAUN.

—A LOT OF—

Dutch Herrings,

Mackerels (salt),

Mackerels (spiced)

Italian Salt Sardelles,

Russian Sardines,

Anchovies,